

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 73.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1897.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SENATE CONVENES

Hall Filled With Senators and
Visitors.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DOLE

Resolutions and Message
Referred to Committee.

Adjourned Out of Respect to God-
frey Rhodes—Brown, Water-
house and Holstein Active.

The Hawaiian Senate convened a few minutes after noon yesterday for the purpose of ratifying the Hawaiian treaty of annexation with the United States. There was no demonstration of any kind, such as was customary in the days of the monarchy. The members dropped into the hallway one or two at a time, gathered in groups around the stairway, and finally, as the hands on the clock neared the meridian, went inside and took their places. Additional chairs had been placed in the room by R. J. Greene for the accommodation of visitors, and these were all occupied, many strangers being noticed.

When the members were called to order President of the Senate Wilder announced that the meeting was in accordance with a proclamation issued by the President, calling the members together in special session. J. F. Clay, Secretary, called the roll, and the following responded: Horner, Holstein, Wright, Baldwin, Brown, Northrup, McCandless, Schmidt, Lyman, Wilcox, Rice, Waterhouse and Wilder. In the absence of Rev. H. W. Peck, Chaplain Edmondson of the U. S. S. Philadelphia invoked the blessing of God on the members and the work they were called to do.

President Wilder appointed Senators Lyman and Wilcox to wait upon President Dole and inform him that the Senate was in session and ready to receive any message he might have to present. Shortly after the return of the committee to the hall Secretary Potter of the Foreign Office entered, bearing a red plush portfolio, containing communications. This was handed Minister Cooper, who said: "I have here a message from the President of the Republic to the Senate." It was then handed President Wilder, who gave it to the Secretary, who read as follows:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Constitution and with the approval of the Cabinet, I have negotiated a treaty of political union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, which was signed by the plenipotentiaries of both governments in the city of Washington on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1897.

I herewith transmit the same to the Senate for the consideration of the question of the ratification thereof, under its constitutional authority.

In this relation I desire to call your attention to certain significant events which bear upon this matter.

The Provisional Government which succeeded the Hawaiian monarchy on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, was organized for the administration of public affairs until such time as terms of union with the United States of America should have been agreed on. Unexpected delays in the consummation of such union having occurred, the Republic of Hawaii was organized and proclaimed on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1894. The fundamental law of the new republic contained the following words: "The President with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America subject to the ratification of the Senate."

The Legislature of the Republic at both of its sessions passed joint resolutions endorsing the annexation policy of the Provisional Government and of the Republic of Hawaii.

of the resources of this country; and, fourth—an abiding conviction that it was for the best interests of all of the people of these Islands.

All of these reasons for annexation to the United States of America still exist, and subsequent events have emphasized their importance.

I would further call your attention to the friendly and protecting policy of the government of the United States of America toward this country which has existed from the inception of its foreign relations, whereby the danger of foreign interference has been lessened, the stability of the Hawaiian Government has been promoted and trade relations have been developed to the great benefit of Hawaii.

An important feature of the treaty submitted to your consideration is the provision that all Hawaiian laws and customs regulations not inconsistent with the treaty under consideration, not contrary to the constitution or treaties of the United States of America, shall remain in force until changed by Congress; such legislation by Congress to be preceded by a report to that body from five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, recommending such legislation concerning Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper. Thus is deliberation assured as to the ultimate form of government for the Territory of Hawaii, and the injury that inevitably follows sudden changes of political conditions precluded.

In submitting this most important measure to your consideration, I would remind you that you are the representatives of the interests of the whole Hawaiian community of every class and name, and I cannot doubt that in reaching your decision you will be guided by the conscientious and patriotic desire to promote its best and most lasting prosperity.

The proposed treaty was then handed President Wilder, who asked whether



J. KAUHANE.



H. P. BALDWIN, Chairman.



CECIL BROWN.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

er the treaty was to be considered in open or executive session.

Senator Waterhouse: "I move, Mr. President, that the matter be discussed in open session. We want the public to know what is going on." Senator Brown seconded and the motion carried unanimously. The treaty, as already published in this paper, was then read. At the close, Senator Holstein said: "It seems to me that the proper step to be taken is to submit the text of this treaty to the Committee on Foreign Relations and I so move."

Senator Brown: "I would amend that motion so as to include the message." Carried.

President Wilder: "It is so ordered. The committee is H. B. Baldwin, Cecil Brown and Kauhane."

Another message, referring to appointments by the President, was read, and on motion of Senator Brown consideration was postponed until today. Minister Cooper handed the petition of the Hawaiians against annexation and President Wilder asked what disposition should be made of it. On the suggestion of Senator Holstein, Secretary Clay read it, and on motion of Senator Holstein, seconded by Senator Waterhouse, the petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

President Wilder read a communication from the Davey Photographic Company, inviting the Senators, in view of the historic interest which this session may have, to sit for a group photograph of themselves in a body or otherwise, as they might elect. Referred to Miscellaneous Committee.

Senator Waterhouse called attention of the members to the death of Godfrey Rhodes, who had been President of the Legislature three times. "I have known him," said the Senator, "for many years, and have sat with him in the Legislature. His death is a loss to this community, and I move that, as a mark of respect, this Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock Thursday morning." Carried unanimously.

Regimental Drill.

There was a very large turnout of the regular and volunteer soldiers in regimental drill at Makiki Baseball Grounds last night. The men assembled at the Drill Shed and were marched out under command of Colonel Fisher. A large crowd had already assembled in the grand stand and watched with interest the various movements which the men performed in a very creditable manner. Special credit is due Company H for its good work, considering the fact that the captain was the only officer. The band and drum corps were in attendance.

TREATY RATIFIED

Unanimous Vote by Hawaii's
Senators.

SPEECHES BY VARIOUS MEMBERS

An Event Full of Interest
to People of Hawaii.

TREATY TO BE SIGNED TODAY

Minister Damon Criticizes
Wording of Report.

AFFAIR SET FOR 9 O'CLOCK

No Opposition to Treaty—Benefits
of Annexation—Why It
Is Needed.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. with all members present, Rev. A. J. Bell of the Methodist Church officiating as Chaplain, offered prayer and Secretary Clay read the minutes of Wednesday's

States was one of the fundamental grounds for the establishment of this Government, we recommend that the protest be laid on the table, and in doing so deem it our duty to say that, in our opinion, the protest is protesting more on the grounds of sentiment than that they really believe annexation would not promote the best and most lasting prosperity to those islands and all classes of people now residing thereon.

On motion of Minister Smith the report was laid on the table.

Senator Brown moved that the action of the Senate on the matter of appointments by President Dole, be in open session. Carried.

On motion of Senator Brown the following nominations were confirmed:

Robert H. Bruce, consul at Amoy, China.
Stuart Eldredge, consul at Yokohama, Japan.
William A. De Gress, consul at Mexico.
George L. Allen, consul at St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.
Frederick H. Moore, consul-general at Sydney, N. S. W.
Henry Hempel, consul at Island of Madeira.
William B. Colville, consul at Calcutta, India.
Samuel Mills Damon, Minister of Finance.
Edward G. Hitchcock, Judge of the 3rd and 4th circuits.

The report on the message regarding annexation was then taken from the table for discussion. Senator Brown, the first speaker, said in substance:

"I would call the attention of the Senate to the fact that today is the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. That being the case, and with the vast common interests of Hawaii and California, I know of no more opportune time for us to take such action as would indicate our

WANTED: A CANAL

It is Said the Nicaraguan "Ditch"
Would Suit Japan.

STRANGE STORY OF INTRIGUE

Sent to President of Co.
in New York.

Central American Republic Said to
Be Working Against the
United States.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The Herald's Washington special says: Japan, not content with its interference with President McKinley's Hawaiian annexation policy, now has designs upon the Nicaraguan Canal. According to semi-official advices just received here from Nicaragua, the Japanese Government is secretly negotiating with the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, which recently met in Salvador, for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal independent and in defiance of the interests and influence of the United States or other nations.

This action of Japan, taken in connection with her recent attitude in regard to Hawaiian annexation, is of great significance, showing as it does to the authorities that there is no limit to the ambition of the island nation, and that her aggressive policy may yet get her into trouble with the United States. That the Administration will resist any interference with the Nicaraguan Canal project, as it did in the case of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, goes without saying.

If Japan can encompass it, according to Nicaraguan advices received here, she would like to obtain the abrogation of all treaty rights possessed by the United States in relation to inter-oceanic transit and the forfeiture of the American canal concession from Nicaragua and immediately make a treaty with the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, giving her control of the canal route through Nicaragua. In the negotiations Costa Rica has not been consulted, it being well known she would not assent to a violation of the treaty rights.

It has been suspected in some quarters that England, which has always been anxious to acquire at least a joint control of the canal, might be working in conjunction with Japan in "dickering" with the Diet, which it is now understood, is in progress, but nothing has yet come to the surface to indicate she has encouraged Japan in the move. I am told the agent of the Nicaraguan Canal here has laid the facts before Mr. Hitchcock, president of the canal company in New York, with the suggestion that the State Department be apprised of the secret negotiations that are now being carried on between Japan and the Diet.

Senator Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, it is understood, has admitted to close personal friends that Japan is negotiating with the Diet, but in each case he has advised the strictest secrecy. For further information as to how the negotiations are regarded by Americans in Central America I quote from a private letter just received from Nicaragua:

"Among the Americans in Central America the belief is general that the Greater Republic of Central America, which is represented in its diplomatic affairs by a Diet composed of three members (one each from Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras), was organized principally in order that Nicaragua might absolve herself from individual responsibility as a nation, and thereby abrogate her inter-oceanic transit treaty with the United States. The so-called Greater Republic, resenting the failure of the United States to recognize the Greater Republic, is likely to try and make a treaty with Japan, granting her concessions for the construction of a canal.

"The United States Minister here believes that when this news reaches Washington the State Department will send a note to Japan, asking if she is seeking to interfere with our treaty rights in the premises. Americans in Nicaragua believe the United States will insist upon her inter-oceanic treaties with Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras."

INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

American Consul-General Given Instructions.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Instructions have been issued by the State Department to Luther W. Osborn of Nebraska, the new Consul-General to Apia, Samoa, which will form the basis for the restoration of the lost influence of this country in the Samoan Islands. Under the Cleveland Admin-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

istration Samoa was abandoned to Germany and Great Britain and no attempt to live up to the provisions of the tripartite agreement has since been made by this Government. President McKinley, however, considers the islands well worth holding to the limited extent provided by the agreement, and his ideas on the subject are embodied in the instructions which Mr. Osborn will carry with him to Apia.

Mr. Osborn is now in Washington studying the correspondence relating to Samoa on file at the State Department. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the ideas of the President, and intends to do all that can be done to promote the languishing American interests. His instructions are to make inquiry into the political conditions in the islands, with particular reference to the workings of the tripartite arrangement and to suggest a plan for the improvement of the provisions of that agreement. His report will be made to President McKinley, who has been impressed with the strategic and commercial importance of the Samoan group to this country. It is probable that a United States war ship will be sent to Apia to show the Stars and Stripes and to let the people of the islands understand that this Government has not lost interest in them.

ASKED TO REVAIN.

Brown University Corporation Wishes President Andrews.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 1.—The corporation of Brown University today voted, after a long meeting, to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation as president of that institution.

In addition to this matter the now famous protest of 25 of the faculty of Brown and a number of petitions, including one from college professors and public men, asking for the retention of President Andrews, were also presented and considered. The last-named petition declared that "the future influence of the American universities and the interests of free thought and free speech under a just sense of accountability would be promoted by such action on the part of the corporation as might naturally lead to the withdrawal of the resignation of President Andrews."

Among the signers are: Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Charles Eliot, president of Harvard; C. K. Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin; Seth Low, president of Columbia College; W. J. Sumner, professor of political economy, Yale; John Fisher, the historian; William Lloyd Garrison; J. T. Trowbridge, the author; Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston; James R. Jewett, president of the University of Minnesota.

A number of short speeches were made on both sides, and then Congressman Walker of Massachusetts was recognized by the chairman. He made a speech advocating the action that was subsequently taken.

The vote on the subject was practically unanimous and taken after speeches had been made by nearly every member of the corporation.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

That is the Opinion Expressed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—There is no disposition among officials here to question the correctness of the statement in the dispatches from Hawaii to the effect that Minister Hatch hurried to Honolulu with the special purpose of securing annexation by the Hawaiian Government in advance of the meeting of our Congress. There is no rule in diplomatic practice that would forbid Hawaii first acting upon the treaty, and the treaty itself does not indicate which Government is to take the initiative in the ratification. While it is regarded as desirable in the execution of the policy of President McKinley toward Hawaii as stated in his message transmitting the treaty to Congress last June that the document shall be ready in all respects for the action of the United States Senate at its next session, it is not believed that the President has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification. Indeed, considering the fact that if the Hawaiian Legislature acts with the greatest promptness upon the treaty, it can scarcely complete this action and return the ratified document to Washington before October at the earliest, it would appear to be unnecessary to advance the session of Congress by such a short space of time as would intervene between this date and the date upon which Congress meets in regular session.

TO CLAIM DAMAGES.

Spain Seeks Indemnity Because of Filibusters.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The Herald's Washington special says: Spain is laying the groundwork for the presentation of an enormous claim for damages against the United States as the result of the departure of filibustering expeditions from this country for Cuba. Calderon Carlisle, legal adviser of the Spanish Legation here, has submitted to Minister de Lome a voluminous report on the filibustering expeditions. After reviewing the actions of the American people in contravention to the neutrality laws and the law of the foreign relations of this Government from Washington to McKinley, he devotes a chapter to the attitude of the Executive, giving the proclamations issued by President Cleveland, his reference to filibustering in his message and an extract from the inaugural address of President McKinley.

LOOKING TOWARD GOLD.

India Suspends Sale of Bills of Exchange.

LONDON, September 1.—The following notice was posted at the Bank of England today:

"The Secretary of State for India Council gives notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras shall be suspended for a period not less than 10 weeks."

The Government has very little money in India to draw on owing to the famine and the plague having rendered the collection of taxes slow. The present time may be opportune to ac-

custom the Indians to the use of gold instead of silver, though it would not have been attempted had not the scarcity of money arisen.

Earthquakes in Japan.

TACOMA, Wash., August 29.—The Northern Pacific steamer Columbia arrived this afternoon, bringing news of great loss of life in Japan on August 5th and 6th. Strong earthquake shocks of the longest duration ever known in Japan were felt throughout the main island on the morning of August 5th. Less than an hour afterward a great tidal wave rolled inland from the sea. Villages and towns along the coast were flooded or swept away. Rivers were blocked up with water to an extent unknown in recent years. They were already very high, for great rainstorms had just occurred. All railroads were damaged and bridges washed out by dozens.

Survey of Seal Islands.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—In a letter written to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Will Ward Duffield reports that he has completed the survey of three of the islands of the Pribyloff group, including the St. Paul, the largest of the group, and small tracts known as Walrus and Otter Islands. He expected when he wrote to continue his work on St. George Island and to complete it before the close of the season. A map showing all the features of the islands will be made. It is expected to be very useful to the Commissioners.

Ask for Gold Basis.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, August 31.—A meeting of merchants which was largely attended was held here today. Resolutions were adopted deploring the present financial condition of Nicaragua and petitioning the Government to place the country upon a gold basis, estimating the present paper dollar or silver dollar at 30 cents gold, asking for the issuance of gold certificates in their place and at this valuation, and requesting the Government to export and sell the present silver coinage of Nicaragua.

Nominate Seth Low.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The Boroughs Committee of the Citizens' Union has nominated Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York. Congressman Quigg, chairman of the Republican organization, has repeatedly asserted that the nomination of Mr. Low by the Citizens' Union would drive the Republican organization to look for a candidate elsewhere. A special messenger left this city late tonight for Northeast Harbor, Me., with the letter of the Citizens' Union notifying Mr. Low of his nomination.

Of Interest to Exporters.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular containing the opinion of Attorney-General McKenna, who holds that the law does not specifically require exporters or their agents to appear personally before United States consular officers in order to have their invoices certified to as being correct and true. This will enable exporters to have invoices certified with less inconvenience than heretofore.

A World's Record.

READVILLE, Mass., August 28.—Star Pointer lowered the much-faunted two-minute banner and created a new world's harness record of 1:59 3/4 for the mile, with the aid of a running pace-maker, in a trial against time here this afternoon. Every condition was perfect for the attempt, and the track, which will now rank as one of the fastest in the world, was in most excellent shape.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

LONDON, August 27.—The Financial News say the French Cabinet is considering the floating of a loan of £60,000,000 in 2 1/2 per cent bonds, partly for the redemption of the floating debt and partly for the reconstruction of the French Navy.

BERLIN, August 27.—A new first-class cruiser, which is to be launched next month, is to be christened Bismarck. This is interpreted as being an indication that better relations exist between the ex-Chancellor and Emperor William.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 27.—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama is here for a few days. He declines to be interviewed, but has said that he is en route to Hawaii and that his visit to the Islands is purely for private business.

MADRID, August 30.—At a Cabinet council held today it was decided to summon the next class of 80,000 reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine Islands. The Ministers, when questioned, denied that the council was occupied with the subject of colonial reforms.

LONDON, August 30.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes the announcement that the Czar has decided upon the partial abolition of the exile to Siberia of criminals and the substitution therefor of confinement in the large central prisons in Russia. The change will become effective a year hence.

BERLIN, August 31.—Prince Bismarck is again suffering from neuralgia of the face. Dr. Schweininger is again in attendance on the ex-Chancellor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—The arrests of Armenians continue. It is rumored that Murad Bey has either fled or has been done away with. His friends have not seen him since last Thursday.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 31.—A private telegram received here announces the death near Coban, Guatemala, of Dr. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island and Alaska.

BRUSSELS, September 1.—The police of this city have arrested a Ger-

man named Gustav Dubenspleck upon suspicion that he is concerned in a plot to assassinate Emperor William. Dubenspleck was denounced by a friend who learned of his intentions to leave Belgium for Germany.

ABERDEEN, September 1.—Queen Victoria arrived today at Balmoral Castle. At Perth, Aberdeen and at Balmoral enthusiastic crowds gathered to greet Her Majesty. Decorations were plentiful, and at Crathie a handsome arch was erected.

LONDON, September 2.—The Mail's Berlin correspondent says it is stated that it has been practically settled that Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will retire in October.

THE A B C OF MATTER.

Dr. Maxwell's Interesting Lecture Before Punahou's Students.

Dr. W. Maxwell addressed the students of Oahu College yesterday morning in the lecture room of the Bishop Hall of Science on "The A B C of Matter." The doctor has the art—rare in men of his attainments—of making clear the most abstruse problems. We are in the infancy, the A B C of our knowledge of the material world about us. There is plenty room for investigation. Nature is in constant movement, there is an unceasing round of composition and decomposition, and the whole is accomplished by the circulation of the 80 elements.

As there are five vowels that bear the burden of word-making, so there are five elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur—of which matter is chiefly formed. As we observe in the laboratory the phenomena of these few elements we stand in awe of the great forces that are in operation around us. Marsh gas and chlorine are most destructive agents, and yet when combined produce the liquid chloroform, so beneficent to suffering humanity. Chlorine in chemical union with sodium gives us our common table salt. Cane sugar—a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—is the diamond combined with water.

All things sweet and bitter, beautiful and ugly, are made up of these 80 elements. The cabbage has the same constituents as the rose. The doctor referred to his own original investigations concerning the circulation of phosphorus from the mineral to the vegetable kingdom, thence to the animal and he showed that the compound of phosphorus in the bones of the animal is identical with the mineral phosphate of calcium. Nature holds her secrets quite tenaciously, but if you persevere she is gracious and will tell you.

Nearly Swamped.

The boat of Larsen, the baggage man, had a close shave yesterday at about noon. Larsen and two or three others were taken out by a couple of natives to meet the Coptic. When the pilot-boat had caught the line the smaller one swung in, but failed to make connections. One after the other of the passengers grasped the ladder and were nearly drawn out of the boat. Finally a line was thrown to the pilot-boat, and after several very dangerous capers on the part of the smaller one the baggage men finally succeeded in getting aboard.

Death of Adeline Hendee.

By the Coptic yesterday came the news of the death of Miss Adeline Hendee, the youngest daughter of Pay Inspector Hendee, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, near Boston, Mass., on August 24th. Deceased was here during the last of the year 1894 and the beginning of 1895, and, during her stay, made a large number of friends. She was a charming young society lady and many functions were given in her honor.



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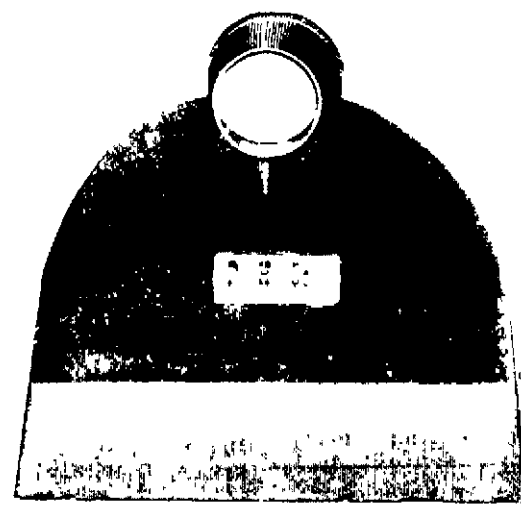
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KAALA TO MOLOKAI

Board of Health Decides to Charter a Steamer.

TOTAKEVISITORS TO SETTLEMENT

Rules and Regulations for Hilo Hospital.

Incurable Opium Fiends to be Photographed—Will be Known by Their Pictures.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson and Howard; Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds and Kellipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The fish report for the week ending Sunday, September 5th, showed 40,155 fish examined; and the report of the Insane Asylum for the quarter ending June 30th showed 106 patients in the place at that time. Of these, 30 were Chinamen, 29 Hawaiians, 19 Portuguese and the remainder divided up among various other nationalities.

Another protest from Woodlawn Dairy against the killing of 15 dairy cows was read by President Smith and filed.

The matter of allowing Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand to examine the girls of the various schools of the city, was next brought up. Dr. Howard reported that there were about 2,000 girls in all the schools. The work would be about the same as it was last year. Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand did the work of examining the girls at the beginning of the last school year.

It was decided that Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand be asked to do the work with the understanding that she receive the same compensation as last year.

A communication was received from German Consul Hackfeld, asking that permission be granted Drs. Kramer and Thilenius, two visiting German physicians, to visit the Leper Settlement. Granted.

President Smith announced that Dr. S. D. Brooks of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who has been to Japan to inspect all the ports to which steamers from the United States run with a view to making quarantine regulations, had arrived in the city. It was moved that the steamer Kaala be chartered to take to Molokai Dr. Brooks and any members of the Board of Health who might care to go. Carried, with the understanding that no outsiders be allowed to go.

President Smith stated that Police Magistrate Wilcox had called upon him and told of a certain Chinaman convicted by him on the charge of unlawful possession of opium. Upon trial he showed a permit from Dr. Howard, the dispensary physician, granting the use of 20 grains of opium per day. A part of a tin and a hornful were found in his possession when arrested, this being far in excess of the amount granted. Dr. Howard had been notified in regard to the matter, and had called in all certificates and had instructed the patients that, in case of their arrest for the use of the opium granted them, he would go before the Court and state the facts in the case.

Asked by President Smith for some suggestion to prevent abuse, Dr. Howard said that the only good plan he could think of would be to have three pictures of each patient, one to go to the Marshal's department, one to go on the record book at the dispensary and the last to be attached to the permit granted.

President Smith asked if it was not possible to administer the opium to the patients at the dispensary, this with a view of preventing the abuses that resulted from time to time.

Dr. Day said that, in case of abuse, it was no more than right that a patient should forfeit his permit and the amount of opium granted by the same.

A motion was then made and carried to the effect that each patient be required to furnish three photographs as suggested by Dr. Howard, this at their own expense; also, that in each case the permit to state the amount of opium allowed and at what periods and that, in case of abuse of privilege, the permit be cancelled.

Dr. Howard brought up the question of the drug contract and a short discussion followed.

The alcohol question was the next matter brought up. President Smith suggested that a barrel at a time be imported and that this be drawn off into gallon bottles and sealed, this to be called for by the Board of Health or its physicians, when needed, and to be taken out free of duty. Discussion followed, and President Smith said he would refer the matter to the Minister of Finance.

Dr. Howard next brought up the matter of purchasing 100 pounds of corrosive sublimate, which he had been authorized to buy. The information as to price given to the Board was erroneous. It costs 85 cents per pound. Dr. Howard believed 50 pounds enough and a motion was made and carried to the effect that the previous order be changed from 100 to 50 pounds, this to be kept on hand at the dispensary.

Dr. Wood then read some rules and regulations which he had prepared for the Hilo Hospital. In starting out, Dr. Wood suggested that the attending

physician be the one appointed by the Government for that place. However, this was not incorporated in the rules as occasion might arise where it would be necessary to appoint another man to act with the attending physician.

Dr. Wood also suggested that the Board of Reference be composed of the attending physician, the Superintendent and the Sheriff of the Island. This likewise was not incorporated in the rules.

Then came the rules and regulations proper for the government of the hospital and defining the rights of patients. The only thing that brought forth discussion was the section in which provision was made for the admission, free of charge, of indigent Hawaiians to the hospital wards, the rooms being reserved for pay patients. It was suggested that indigent persons of other nationalities be admitted to the wards.

The rules and regulations will be typewritten and then submitted for further discussion.

Dr. W. L. Moore of Hilo wrote the Board of Health, complaining about a certain slaughter-house, the refuse of which had been a great nuisance. He, as agent of the Board of Health, had given the proprietor notice to move the slaughter house. It was the opinion of the Board that Dr. Moore could not enforce the order. He could order an abatement of the nuisance, and in case such did not take place, he could cause the proprietor's arrest.

President Smith brought up the matter of Health Agent Reynolds going to Molokai. The facilities at present were not at all good. He had insisted to Minister King that the Mokoli make, each month, one trip to the Leper Settlement for the accommodation of the Board of Health officer. It certainly was not fair to have him crawling over the palls and riding all over the place to get to the settlement.

In regard to instructions to physicians bearing on their reports, Dr. Day, who had been appointed to look into the matter, reported that he had nothing new to offer. The old instructions seemed to contain everything.

At 4:15 p. m. the Board adjourned.

OPIUM ON STEAMER.

Engineer Windrath and Purser Grube Arrested.

Rudolph Windrath, second engineer, and John Grube, purser on the Mikahala, were arrested shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday, the former on the charge of unlawful possession of opium and the latter obstructing and perverting justice. Both found ready bail and were released soon after arrest.

The story, as told by Customs authorities, is as follows:

At about 1:45 p. m. Customs Inspector Mauoha called in on Port Surveyor Stratemeyer at his office, and said that he was sure some opium would be on the inter-island wharf at 2 p. m. He wanted permission to "jump" it. Collector-General McStocker gave his consent and Mauoha, with Guard Kanuu started for the wharf. On the way down, they saw a hack driving at a very good rate in the direction of the Mikahala. A native woman was the only passenger. The officers hid themselves and the hack passed upon the wharf.

Just at this time Engineer Windrath came down the gangway and the simultaneously the officers made their appearance. The engineer then started upon the gangway, and, meeting Purser Grube, said something to him. He then continued on his way and went aboard ship.

Mauoha went to the hack and there saw what appeared to be a pail of poi covered with a paper and addressed to "Joe Kahuku, Makaweli, Kauai." Mauoha walked away, but remained in the vicinity. The woman then took the pail and started aboard with Mauoha following. The former went around on the other side and disappeared. Mauoha was stopped by Grube at the head of the gangway. Even after explaining what he was on the search after Grube would not let him pass. Mauoha finally pushed him aside and reached the deck. He found the woman on the other side, but her pail was gone.

Mauoha happened to glance down the stairway, and was just in time to see Windrath going into the engine room with the pail. The officer made a jump and made his capture. Upon taking off the lid 19 half-pound tins of opium were found neatly packed away.

Windrath was arrested on the spot and Grube later. The case may come up for preliminary trial today.

As soon as Detective Kaapa had heard of the circumstances he started out and soon had hack and woman. It is understood that when the latter was taken to the Police Station, Windrath confessed everything, laying all the guilt upon himself and protesting the innocence of the woman.

DEATH OF J. T. CUNNINGHAM.

Expired From Congestion of Brain. Funeral Services Today.

J. T. Cunningham, one of the best-known and most capable boiler makers on the Islands, died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. D. McGregor, Nuuanu street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning of congestion of the brain. Deceased was only 33 years old, had been ill for four months and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Cunningham came here from the States about 12 years ago, and soon established himself as a boiler maker of unusual ability, having learned his trade practically "from the time the ore left the mines," and knew every branch of his trade. By his superior workmanship he won the confidence of his employers, and it was a common request from plantation managers to "have Jack Cunningham come up" when work in his line was to be done. When foreman for the Union Iron Works he had charge of the boiler work at the Ewa mill, when the plantation was started, and by his care and attention to the detail of the work much money was saved.

During his illness the deceased was

a great sufferer, and it was only his iron constitution that aided him in battling against death for so many weeks. During his residence in Honolulu he was employed continuously by the Union and Honolulu Iron Works, and his death will be a severe loss to the latter company.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Services will be conducted at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Besides a widow and two young children, deceased leaves a mother, Mrs. McGregor, three sisters and two brothers, Wm. H. and Joseph Cunningham.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Two Philadelphia Bluejackets Come Near Perishing.

A matter of a very few minutes and Blaine and Schirrer, two bluejackets of the U. S. S. Philadelphia would have been dead men. As it is, they are in the hospital aboard their ship in a very weak condition.

The first thing in the morning Blaine and Schirrer were set to work in one of the bunkers trimming the coal, which was being put aboard by other of the men of the ship. It was not long before the chain that holds up the heavy iron gate broke. The door fell, holding the bluejackets captive. Then the coal began to fall through the hole from the deck above. The men cried out, but no help could be obtained. Gradually the coal kept on falling until the place became suffocating.

Breakfast time came around, and it was noticed the men were missing. Knowing where they were sent, men were sent to the place, and the door into the engine room being opened, the coal was taken out as quickly as possible. After three-quarters of an hour the bluejackets were reached. They were completely unconscious and all but dead. As quickly as possible they were brought around and made comfortable.

SMOKELESS STOVE.

Marvel of Kitchen Science Shown by W. W. Dimond.

In one of the windows of the W. W. Dimond store in the von Holt block is a handsome Jewel stove which consumes its own smoke. This is the first specimen of this wonderful invention ever shown in Honolulu.

By a special arrangement of flues and dampers this stove actually burns wood or coal without the necessity for stove-pipe or chimney. Besides being a novelty, it is a money saver, for it consumes every particle of the coal or wood, allowing nothing to escape up the chimney.

NATURE SLOWLY MAKES READY.

You have probably never seen a volcano in eruption. It is a magnificent spectacle. Where do all those torrents of red-hot lava come from? Nobody can tell, except that they come from somewhere down deep in the earth. But one thing we know, namely, that eruptions of any one volcano are far apart. Between whiles Nature is getting ready for them; she is preparing for the tremendous demonstration. Just so it is with all her processes. In the cold of winter she is arranging the forces which are to make the heat and the harvests of the following summer, and so on.

From May, 1890, to February, 1892, is a period of 21 months. The two dates will long remain clear in the mind of Mrs. Martha Bowles, of 182 Llangelach Road, Morrilton, near Swansea. For the first was the beginning and the second the ending of an experience which was bad enough in itself, yet only the introduction to something vastly worse. It was like the time of getting ready for a great trouble to come.

Her first sense of this was indefinite and vague, like the low muttering of thunder below the horizon, while the skies are yet clear. She expresses it thus, in the very words most of us use on similar occasions: "I felt that something was wrong with me—something hanging over me."

Ah, dear me. How often we think such feelings are a warning sent to the spirit, when in fact they are caused entirely by the condition of our bodies. She felt heavy, languid and tired, and mentally depressed. This was not only melancholy to her but new, as she had always been strong and healthy. Then came the discomforts which there could be no mistake about. They are common enough, to be sure. Oh, yes. But isn't that all the more a reason why we should understand what they mean? "Certainly," you will say.

Well, then, there was that bad, offensive taste in the mouth, that so many of us have had; the failure of the appetite, and the pain in the chest and sides after eating. The worst pain was in the right side, where it was very heavy. That pointed to the liver, which is located on that side; and when anything ails the liver it is though the big water-wheel of a mill had got fixed so as not to turn round. For the liver does half a dozen kinds of work, and when it strikes work the rest of the organs take a sort of rainy holiday.

Presently her skin and the white of her eyes turned yellow as autumn leaves. That meant bile in the blood; the liver was off its duty; that is a sure sign. The kidney secretion was the color of the blood, instead of a clear amber, which meant that the trouble had already reached those important organs. Then the stomach was upset and refused to take kindly to food—as though the miller sent your grain back, declining to grind it. She vomited a sour, bitter fluid, which was acid bile, away out of its proper track. On and on along this line, constantly getting further and further from the happy land of health; this was the history of those 21 months—all bad enough, yet all preparatory for worse ones.

"One day in February, 1892," she says in her letter of August 18th, 1893, "I began to have dreadful pain and cramp. It began in the right side, and extended across the stomach. For hours together I was in the greatest

agony. What I suffered is past description. When the pain eased a little I was cold as death and shivered until the bed shook under me. I had hot iron plates applied to my feet, and held hot irons in my hands, but nothing gave me much relief. My stomach was so irritable that I could keep no food on it. I was now confined to my bed, and the doctor attending me said I was passing gall stones. He wanted me to go to Swansea Hospital and be operated upon, but I was afraid I might not live through it.

"I had two other doctors at Morrilton, and also three from Swansea, who all gave me medicines, and said nothing more could be done for me. For six months I lay in bed undergoing the greatest agony; never free from pain more than two or three hours at a time. During the whole of this time I was fed on nothing but milk and water. I had scarcely any life or strength left in me. All who saw me said I never could by any chance get better in this world."

"I lingered on like this until August,

1892, when my daughter brought me a book telling of Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup. In this book she read of a case like mine having been cured by this medicine. My husband got a bottle from Mr. Bowen, the chemist, and after taking a few doses I felt a little relief. I kept on with it and soon the pains left me, my appetite returned, and my food agreed with me. After taking the Syrup for three months I was a new creature and strong as ever. I can now eat anything, and nothing disagrees with me. After I was well our minister one day said: 'Mrs. Bowles, I never thought to see you alive.' I said: 'Mother Selgel's Syrup saved my life.' You may publish my case, and I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) MARTHA BOWLES."

This case—one of acute indigestion and dyspepsia, with liver and kidney complaints—is well known in the district. The lady's husband is a gardener, well known and respected.

Do we need to point out the moral of this wonderful cure? No. You can see it for yourself.

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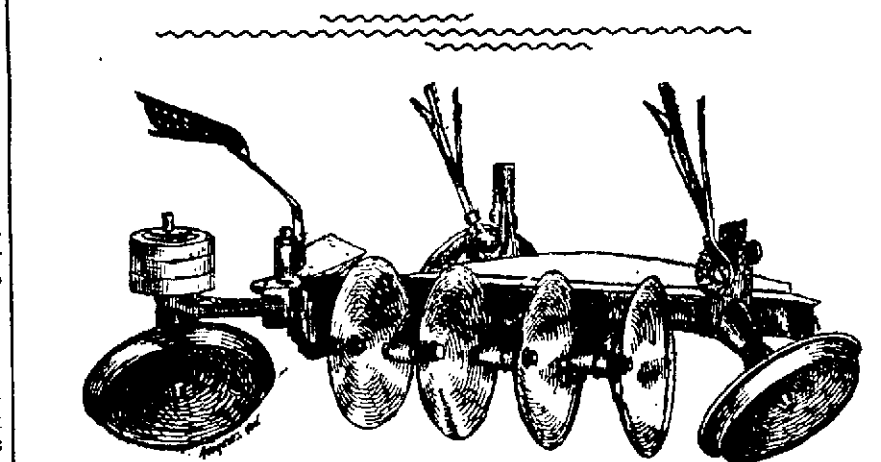
We cannot give you much of a choice in wheels this week. All we have left is a "Columbia" Ladies' and a "Stearns" Ladies' of regular size wheels, and one each boys' and girls' small wheels. We had lots of wheels when the Australia left here last, and this clean-cut only shows how popular the "Rambler" and "Columbia" wheels are. We expect 29 wheels on the Australia next Tuesday, and several of them are already sold to arrive.

Place your order for a wheel before the steamer gets here, so as to be sure of getting one of the 29, for they will all be gone before we can get another lot here. "Rambler" at \$75.00 and "Columbia" at \$85.00 makes it impossible for us to keep a stock of wheels complete from one steamer to another.

Single wheels and Tandems Rented any length of time—from an hour to a year.

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"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
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"Loves, Boston, Eng., the eminent actor writes:—I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1896, writes:—Sincerely, I have commenced my fifth-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897

THE RATIFICATION.

The ratification of the Treaty of Annexation by the Senate, finally completes the formal action of this Republic in forming a union with the United States. The bolt has been driven through on this side. It remains for the Americans to put a lock nut on the other side. If the American Senate will take as cheerful and hopeful view of the act as we do, it will not delay responding to our quick ratification. The act, on our part, is such an important event, it should be noted by some public event, a general celebration.

THE NATIVE ANTI-ANNEXATIONIST.

Whether there were ten natives or one thousand at the anti-annexation mass meeting on Monday afternoon is of little consequence, in comparison with the fact that the natives have not generally registered. We have known, as others know of "vast and enthusiastic crowds," in other lands, according to the newspapers, voting to adopt measures to govern a city of a million of people, when, in fact, the chief attendance was the band and the small boys. Behind the "vast crowd," however, was the silent voter who was not present. The refusal of the native to register means, of course, that he will have nothing to do with a government that favors annexation. This is much more important than his attendance or non-attendance at a mass meeting. No evidence which we can furnish the Americans regarding the native attitude will have so much force as the registry lists.

But we have the right to show, and make it clear to the Americans, just what the attitude of the native is. Our information is, and it is confirmed constantly, that the native will never actively favor annexation, but that he will accept it, with fairly good nature, if it is made. He will believe in the possibility of the restoration of the monarchy, until annexation is accomplished. He thinks on very simple lines. His racial instincts govern him largely. The proud Anglo-Saxon is also decidedly controlled by his racial instincts. The native is foolish and fails, naturally enough to grasp a singularly complex problem, but his racial instincts are strong. He has an anti-"haole" feeling, just as the American has an anti-British feeling and the British has a decidedly anti-Frenchman feeling. These "anti" feelings have done a deal of mischief in even the civilized world. We must allow much to the native. The resolutions adopted on Monday night are the simple outgrowth of the native thought, and must be taken as such. He sees darkly, but instinctively. It is absurd to expect him to take the foreigners' view of the case.

The remarks made by President Dole and Attorney-General Smith to the delegation that presented the resolutions are admirable. Instead of telling the members of it, that they were on a fools errand, and that they merely represented a "noisy clique" of the people, and that their plan of opposing annexation "had utterly collapsed," the President and Attorney-General spoke kindly words and urged the value of annexation to the native interest.

No wonder the native is utterly perplexed on the question, when he reflects on the treatment of the weaker races, by the Americans. The most abject, ignorant negro is permitted to vote for those who are to fill the highest offices in the

Federal Government. An intelligent Indian, coming from a race who owned the land, before the Americans took it, is generally refused the privilege of voting. The important distinction between the two cases, should be made clear to the native. It is not easy to do it, because it is difficult to explain the injustice of the Americans to the Indians, in the past. The native should be made to know, because it is the truth, that he will not be treated as the Indian is treated. But he will be treated as the American is treated.

We have known for several years that intelligent natives have impressed it on their own people, that annexation meant "Indian treatment." No general attempt has been made, so far as we know, to correct this natural error.

We believe, however, that the native opposes annexation more on racial lines, than through fear of "Indian treatment." The fact is before him, that, unlike the Indian, he has been in all personal matters, singularly well protected by the laws, and behind these laws have steadfastly been the Americans, chiefly the "missionaries," whose great and unselfish work here, the native is taught to believe, by men who speak only for the "washings of civilization," has been only for personal profit. The native is misled, and flounders along the racial lines.

THE PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguese appear to be dormant in a political sense. They are now an important political force, and it is increasing rapidly. Numbering now about 16,000 as against about 7,000 Americans, British and Germans, they bid fair to reach within a few years more than double the present number. Those born here will remain, because the conditions are favorable. Our comprehensive system of education puts the children in the way of taking an interest in public matters. The ignorant immigrant and his well-fed, educated child, are greatly different factors in politics, and social life. We shall not feel the difference, until the younger Portuguese begin to cast votes. We assume that these people will take, as the years pass, more important parts in our social and political life. The struggle of the first immigrants was for bread. The second generation will naturally reach out for the luxury of political fruit. As we, the Anglo-Saxons, brought them here, and have made them a part of our political system, we cannot complain if they assert their rights, whatever they may be, in helping to shape the social and political condition of the country, if not in a national sense, then in a local sense. There are many excellent men, and there are many undesirable men among them. They were secured to supply us with labor, at a time when the labor question was pressing hard. But whatever they are, they are here to stay, and the generation now growing up will soon have a strong voice in our affairs.

The Portuguese manifest a disposition to oppose annexation, on the ground that, if it is accomplished, it will limit their political rights.

We can assure them that we do not know, nor can we predict what our political organization will be, after annexation. It will rest largely in the hands of the American Congress. Should we be finally governed as a colony, all residents here will have the same political rights, whatever they may be, excluding we presume, the Asiatics. The Portuguese and the Anglo-Saxon will be on precisely the same footing. If Congress should determine to govern us by "Commission," the same conditions will exist. Anglo-Saxons, Portuguese and Hawaiians will be on the same footing. Should Con-

gress bring the people of these Islands within the present territorial laws, all citizens over twenty years will be allowed to vote. The Portuguese can take it for granted that they will be treated precisely in the same way the American is treated. And they must see, if they will think over it, that annexation will bring to them as large, if not larger benefits than it brings to the American. They are largely dependent today on the sugar interest. The benefits are to them indirect in many ways, but they are clear and substantial. Destroy that industry, and their own prosperity will be greatly reduced. We believe that the Reciprocity treaty will end, if annexation is not concluded. If it should, the sugar industry will be of course, badly crippled.

Without annexation, the Portuguese will, in all probability, find themselves among a large number of mixed races, which only strong hands can hold together. And it will be then, for their own interests to sustain the strong hands, and resign their political privileges.

It is of the utmost importance that the Anglo-Saxon and the Portuguese should work together. The methods of consolidating them should be carefully considered and adopted.

MORE JAPANESE IDEAS.

The foreign papers published in Japan give the trend of thought in that country on the Hawaiian matter. The Gazette says that it "doubts very much whether Japan would consider the privileges her emigrants enjoy in Hawaii would be worth a struggle with a power so gigantic as the United States," because America would carry the fight to the bitter end. "After all," it says, "the Japanese laborers in Hawaii have very little political advantages at home that they should be accorded special rights abroad." "The mere idea of Japan showing fight for such a cause is so inconceivable that it is a great pity it should be seriously mooted in New York." It declares that the tone of the Japanese press has become so moderate it believes that there will be no serious difficulty with Hawaii.

The same paper comments on the political ideas of the Japanese. "The Japanese politician is more attached to persons than to ideas." The rule of the clan is still powerful and will remain so for some time. Yet "several of the members of the Liberal party have just addressed an amusing document to Count Okuma, which is almost pathetic from its simplicity." "It impeaches the Count for his conduct of the Hawaiian dispute, because the Count was too firm. Intimidation towards a country possessing no armaments was, in the opinion of the petitioners, calculated to impair Japan's prestige, and possibly bring about bad feeling between the United States and Japan." Therefore, these petitioners think that Count Okuma should resign. The Gazette declares that the Naniwa was sent here to suppress any rising of the Japanese laborers, if they became excited.

The Chugal Shoggo says that Count Okuma is waiting for the return of Marquis Ito, as there is to be a revision of the Russo-Japanese Convention regarding Korean matters. Russia is taking a strong attitude and the Japanese statesmen are anxious about the result.

These opinions do not indicate any high-handed purpose on the part of Japan to take possession of us. As the European papers repeatedly state that the relations between Russia and Japan are courteous, but strained, we would infer that the Japanese Government has no desire for any disputes in this or any other direction. Marquis Ito went out of office because he refused to slap Russia in the face, and Count Okuma went into power because he was in favor of a strong foreign policy. The people want him to do something to Russia. But he does not see a clear way to do it. With the Russian matter on hand, we presume he never has, for an instant, intended to seriously press the Hawaii matter. But he asks that whatever rights the Japanese have here and whatever international rights the Empire has here should be protected. Still, Count Okuma does not come over and visit "Fort Street" very often, and, therefore, can't find out what he does know, or ought to know.

The N. Y. Herald publishes another sensational story regarding the attempt of Japan to control the Nicaragua Canal. As Japan is now

changing her coin; as she has Russia to look after; as her finances are low, and her expenses increasing, and her foreign steamship service is losing money, it is hardly possible that she is reaching out for a project which the United States does not handle.

DR. LYMAN'S ARTICLE.

Henry M. Lyman, M. D., born on Hawaii, and now one of the eminent physicians of Chicago, publishes two articles in the Advance, a widely circulating paper, on the Hawaiian question. He relates the reasons usually advanced in favor of annexation, and especially confronts the statements and arguments of Carl Shurz, in opposition to annexation, which are now being vigorously pressed in Harper's Weekly. He has one decided advantage over our home advocates who are persistently charged with having some pecuniary interest at stake. He has been for thirty years an American, and has the right to talk to his fellow citizens from the American standpoint. His views are, therefore, of weight.

In combating Mr. Shurz's statement that the natives here have been robbed of their rights, and their own Government, in the establishment of the Republic, he alludes to the disappearance of "the ancient Christianized population, and the rise of evil influences," and continues, "the common people, like Indians, without inalienable reservations, have long since parted with their landed possessions, and have nothing to set up a claim for consideration, any more than the Indians in this country. Having squandered their patrimony, they are living like prodigal sons upon the bounty and forbearance of their foreign brethren."

The doctor is surely in error. He states a partial truth. On the other hand, the strongest annexationists urge, in widely circulated documents, that "the natives are docile, can read and write, and are quite equal to the citizens of many places in the United States, and in no sense are a dangerous class."

These conflicting statements confuse the minds of readers, and cause them to cease reading about a subject on which there is no agreement regarding the facts. Both statements are extreme.

The census shows that there are 3,995 native owners of real estate, as against 1,610 foreign owners, including the large Portuguese population. But the census gives no values, and is misleading in that respect. The natives, according to the census, own 51.94 per cent. of the dwellings, "chiefly upon land owned in fee simple or on homestead lots," while eight other nationalities, including the Americans, British and Germans own only 10.30 of the dwellings. Here again, the census is misleading, as the most important item of values is not given. It is no fault of the census taker. Hawaiians own 12,120 horses, Americans own 1,704. This statement is grossly deceptive.

In suggesting the importance of avoiding conflicting statements of facts, or in suggesting that there are any facts at all, we shall, of course, be charged with uttering anti-annexation sentiments. We cannot help it. If statements regarding the natives are published, only correct statements should be made.

Both statements are, in a measure, correct, but are misleading. To explain the true situation, would at once carry us onto the tabu ground. The foreign reader cannot reconcile them, because they are only "approximate truths."

In the other parts of his articles, Lyman shows his loyalty to his native land, and at the same time, asks for America that which is due to America.

A JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

We must confess to being rather uncertain as to what the Jubilee Hospital scheme will amount. There is nothing

more needed in Honolulu in the way of philanthropy. As we said at the beginning, we do not think any elaborate plans are required. There are not many incurables, but these cannot find a home. It is not just to cast blame upon the Queen's Hospital for refusing to admit incurable patients. The wards have now a large number of chronic patients, and soon there would be no room for any other. Neither is it right to blame private householders or lodging-house keepers for unwillingness to receive incurables, for their houses would soon be empty and their means of livelihood gone. No one can stand for long the distressed coughing of a consumptive, besides the other inconveniences that the poor people cause. Therefore, a home should be provided and supported by the public, let it take what shape it will.

If the British residents will not, or cannot, see their way to begin and complete a Jubilee Memorial Hospital of this nature, let them rest in the honor of having originated the idea and join the whole community in earnest efforts to effect so noble a purpose. —Anglican Church Chronicle.

This community is generous in many ways. The demands upon its resources are great. But all property in the community is held in trust for the best uses. This is the doctrine of the Testament and of those who disbelieve in the Testament. The Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the American churches all agree in this. Even Colonel Ingersoll puts himself on this platform. As this doctrine of "trusts" prevails, and its roots reach down and touch the hearts of men, the charities rise and more giving is done with the hands than with the mouth.

There is an increase of those who come here in the final despair of life: they come here to die. The care of some of these unfortunates is a part of the price we must pay for "sunlit isle" and balmy air.

It would be a graceful compliment to the rare character of the British Queen to erect a hospital and name it the "Jubilee Hospital." When the beautiful young Danish Princess landed in England to become the bride of the Prince of Wales, Tennyson sung, "we are all Danes in our welcome of thee." We, the Americans, as a branch of the English speaking race, may and should, for the hour become British, in our tribute to this "Queen of the ages." A Jubilee Hospital would best express the best thought of our times, and commemorate the virtues of one who is in command of the greatest naval armament the world has even seen, and yet in all things shows the simplest and purest conduct of Christian life.

Moreover, let us, the Americans, remember that in the dark days, when the Tory sentiment of England worked for the breaking of the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, and the destruction of the Union, this woman, more far seeing than the statesmen who surrounded her, threw the Royal influence into the scales, and hostility to America "touched the beam." No true American can forget this kindly act.

Godfrey Rhodes was for many years closely identified with public affairs in the Islands. It was more than half a century ago that he first entered into business on Kauai, and it was only a few years later when he was elected to the Legislature. He was three times President of that body. By his death the story of the political life, and the struggle for commercial prosperity in the early days, lives in history instead of in the memory of man. He was always a friend of the Hawaiian, and he was interested in educational affairs. He was devoted to his principles and followed the dictates of his conscience in seeking to promote the best interests of the country which he adopted. In his commercial relations he was honest, in politics he was faithful to duty. All men, even his political opponents considered him a just man, and that perhaps in the highest praise.

Steel girders have been put in the White House to support the office-seekers who crowd about the President's office door.

RACES TOMORROW.

Preparations for Great Sport. Personnel of the Crews.

Tomorrow will be the great day among the oarsmen and the question of superiority among the crews will be settled for another year. The three clubs have had their crews at work for weeks getting ready for the event and everything.

The O. R. & L. Co., is doing everything possible to make the peninsula comfortable and pleasant for the people who go down. Yesterday there was a large force of men at work cleaning up the brush and placing the necessary benches in position so that the people may watch the races with comfort. Captain Nelson, of the U. S. S. Bennington has kindly loaned one of the launches for the use of the judges and reporters.

The judges have not yet decided whether they will act as timekeeper or whether they will perform that duty themselves. The boats in which the races will be rowed are identical having been built by the same person in Australia. The race will be entirely on merits and the best crew will win.

The course has been staked off with flags so that each crew will have a clear space. Yachtsmen are requested to anchor at the end of the course and far enough makai to leave ample space for the crew having that stretch. The starting will be by men in boats, each shell being held until the starter gives the word. This course is deemed necessary owing to the high wind prevailing and the difficulty met with in securing a fair start.

Honolulu will resemble Sunday in the afternoon as the retail stores generally will close. The wholesale stores will close as usual as every one wants to see the winning crew pull over the course. C. B. Gray went around among the retail houses yesterday and secured the following names to a petition to have the stores closed between one and six p. m.

M. McInerney, Hollister & Co., Frank J. Kruger, S. Roth, J. M. Webb, Hobron Drug Co., per A. B., H. G. Blatt, L. E. Tracy, E. A. Jacobson, E. W. Jordan, H. R. Wichman, H. W. Schmidt & Sons, Thos. G. Thrum, "The Kash," by I. Livingston; John Nott, Hawaiian Gazette Co., Medeiros & Decker, B. F. Ehlers & Co., Ordway & Porter, Benson, Smith & Co., Wall, Nichols Co., W. W. Diamond, Hopp & Co., Hawaiian News Co., Ltd., per J. F. Soper; J. T. Waterhouse, California Feed Co., per T. J. King; Union Feed Co., per C. B. Gray; Washington Feed Co., per S. Lowden; J. S. Martin, L. B. Kerr, Lewers & Cooke, S. Souza, Temple of Fashion; Manufacturers Shoe Co., per Love; McInerney Shoe Store, per W. McInerney; J. J. Egan, City Feed Store, N. S. Sachs.

The crews to race in the championship events at Pearl Harbor Saturday were entered with Chas. S. Crane, the secretary of the Hawaiian Rowing Association yesterday so that now, unless there happens to be some accident, they will remain as they are. The first race will start sharply at 4:15 p. m. on the Pearl Harbor course and people wishing to be present can take either the train leaving the O. R. & L. depot at 1:45 p. m. or the one at 3:15. Trains will return immediately after the events so that people may get back into town again in good time for anything may happen to take place in the evening. The officials of the day will be C. B. Wilson, Wm. McInerney and H. M. Whitney, Jr. Following are the crews that have been arranged:

HEALANI.

Senior Crew—F. B. Damon, weight 140, bow; H. Williams, 140, N. P. James Spencer, 150, No. 3; J. W. Lloyd, 145, stroke; N. Lansing, coxswain.

Junior Crew—R. W. Atkinson, weight 155, bow; John Waterhouse, 160, No. 2; C. Rhodes, 155, No. 3; C. J. Tracy, 150, stroke; N. Lansing, coxswain.

LEILANI.

Senior Crew—S. E. P. Taylor, stroke; J. Kalaniana'ole, No. 3; J. Lane, No. 2; Chris Willis, bow; O. H. Lucas, coxswain.

Junior Crew—D. Kawannakoa, stroke; William Kealoha, No. 3; Joe Conrad, No. 2; Sam Woods, bow; Ollie Lucas, coxswain.

MYRTLE.

Senior Crew—O. Sorenson, weight 125, stroke; L. Scott, 145, No. 3; J. Lishman, 150, No. 2; W. Crozier, 150, bow; A. A. Wilder, coxswain.

Junior Crew—W. Lyle, weight 140, stroke; W. Damon, 135, No. 3; Charles Crane, 140, No. 2; Sam Johnson, 153, bow; A. A. Wilder, coxswain.

Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Geo. W. Smith is Member of Education Board.

ENTERS IMMEDIATELY INTO WORK

Prof. Scott Makes Two Good Requests.

New Teachers for High School. German and French Will Now Delight Pupils.

The regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education was held yesterday afternoon, with the following present: President Cooper, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, T. H. Gibson, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen and George W. Smith, the last named being the Commissioner appointed to office yesterday, to fill a vacancy that has long been in existence. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

President Cooper announced the appointment by President Dole of George W. Smith as a Commissioner of Education.

Principal Scott of the High School called in on the Board to make the following suggestions:

1. That another teacher be appointed to the grammar grades in the High School. There are now some 150 pupils in the three grammar grades and more are expected. At present it is impossible to seat them for instruction to the best advantage. This would simplify the matter of grades. Another could be introduced between the fifth and sixth, taking the highest of the former and the lowest of the latter to form this.

2. That German and French be introduced into the High School. A diploma should not be granted to graduates who do not take one other language besides English. This teaching of either German or French has been instituted all over the United States. There is at present a lady in the city who teaches both the languages—equally as well as the other—and her services can be obtained by the Board. Three periods a day of three-quarters of an hour each would be all necessary at present.

Mr. Townsend made the following report before the Commissioners:

"The Minister of Public Instruction: Sir—I beg to report that on the 3d inst. Mr. J. L. Dumas resigned his position as principal of the Honolulu Normal School, and on the same day Mrs. Dumas declined the position offered her as teacher in the Practice School. As it was impossible to secure a meeting of the Commissioners and as action to fill these positions was urgently needed, I took such action, and now ask that it be approved. I appointed Mr. Edgar Wood to be principal of the Normal School and Mrs. A. H. Turner to be teacher in the Practice School. I also appointed Dr. Hubert Wood as a temporary teacher in the position left vacant by the promotion of Edgar Wood and authorized Mr. M. M. Scott to send to President Martin Kellogg of the University of California to select and send us the best person he could find for a permanent incumbent of this position. I regretted the necessity of this last step, but Dr. Wood will not consent to hold the position for a longer time than one month, and a steamer was going to the Coast before the Commissioners could act upon the matter. And it is probably well known that we have no suitable person available for this special work. All appointments were made expressly 'subject to the approval of the Commissioners.' The letters on the matter are copied in the letter book of the Inspector-General of Schools, pages 393-396. Respectfully submitted, 'HENRY S. TOWNSEND.'"

A letter from a lady, stating that she had removed her children from a certain Government school of the city, because she had come to the conclusion that there were too many Chinese pupils attending, was read. In it the lady said that she believed the Chinese should go to the schools specially designed for their instruction. The matter was laid aside without being considered as the same thing had been discussed before.

President Cooper brought up the matter which had been introduced early in the session by Professor Scott. The Commissioners seemed to be in favor of the requests made.

Mr. Bowen then moved that another room be introduced in the High School, and that Miss Cartwright, a recently arrived Normal School teacher from the States and a lady very highly spoken of by Professor Scott, President Cooper and the Commissioners, be appointed to teach in that room. Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Jordan then moved that Mme. Boergli be appointed teacher in German and French in the High School. This was also carried unanimously. President Cooper stating that he believed Professor Scott's suggestion to be a move in the right direction.

Mr. Bowen said that he had received a communication from Mr. Rosecrans of Lahainaluna explaining the effect that the little discussion of the matter of purchasing a new printing plant had had, even upon some of the people who had already subscribed. These seemed to have the impression that he had been censured, and altogether, the matter was not very clear in their minds. Mr. Bowen asked if something could not be done to set the matter right. The idea of censure should be removed.

Mr. Bowen then addressed the following question to Mr. Townsend:

"Do you, Mr. Inspector-General, believe in the principle of home work; that is to say, work that pupils are given to take home with them and prepare?"

Mr. Townsend: "For the young ones, no; for the older, yes. I would characterize the former as being those up to 10 years of age."

President Cooper: "I do not object to home work, provided the children are sent home with some tangible idea of what they are expected to do. I have had experience with my own children along this line and have seen the time when they came home without the wildest idea of what it was intended they should do. That is what I object to in home work."

The subject of Normal School was brought up by Mr. Bowen, but laid aside for future consideration.

A communication from Miss Akina of Niuli, Kohala, asking that she be granted permission to teach a private school to be composed of a few of her relatives. No action taken.

Miss Myra Ward was appointed to a position as teacher in one of the Government schools at a salary stated.

Mrs. Jordan was appointed to serve on the Teachers' Committee.

The salary of Miss Horner, principal of Kukulua School, was raised \$45 a year.

Board adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

GODFREY RHODES

Died Wednesday Morning After Short Illness.

Three Times President of Legislature—Settled Here 60 Years Ago.

Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, three times President of the Legislature, died at his residence, Nuuanu street, at 1:20 o'clock Wednesday morning, the result of old age. The immediate cause of his death was blood poisoning.

The deceased left his home in England when 20 years old, on the Hudson's Bay Company's bark Columbia, bound for the company's station on the Columbia River. En route the vessel stopped here, and Mr. Rhodes had an opportunity to study the conditions and the customs of the natives. Continuing the voyage to the Columbia, Mr. Rhodes carried with him pleasant recollections of the islands and determined to return. Owing to an accident to the mate of the Columbia, the deceased was given the position and three years later he was in command of the schooner Unity, and it was in this vessel that he sailed from here in 1839 with a lot of North American Indians, who had dropped off here from the sealing vessels. After reaching the Northwest safely he went to Monterey, Cal., where he met John Coffin Jones, formerly Consul at this port, and took him to Acapulco in the Unity, afterwards returning to Honolulu.

In the latter part of the '40's Mr. Rhodes settled on Kauai and began the cultivation of coffee and produce. When the mining excitement broke out in California there was a great demand for produce, and in the early '50's he shipped his coffee crop to San Francisco, only to learn that the miners had been supplied from other sources. Owing to the heavy rains, Mr. Rhodes abandoned his coffee plantation in 1852. While on Kauai he was elected to the Legislature and served many consecutive terms and was three times elected President of that body.

Mr. Rhodes retired from political life in 1886, owing to failing health, and removed to California, remaining there until 1892, when he returned for a visit, and at that time was invited to sit with the late John S. Walker, the then President of the Legislature, at one of the daily sessions of that body. He was a caller at the palace the night Kamehameha III. died and was present, also, at the death-bed of Kala-kaua in San Francisco. He returned to Honolulu last year to remain permanently.

The deceased was at one time largely interested in coffee, but never invested in sugar. He was a staunch friend of the natives, and was highly respected by them. When Liliuokalani ascended to the throne she appointed him a member of the Privy Council. He was married to Nancy Chapman January 24, 1832, and leaves a widow and one child.

Besides his immediate family, which consists of his widow, one child and his sister-in-law, Miss Chapman, the deceased leaves a large circle of family connections here and abroad. Mrs. Thomas Brown, mother of Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh and Cecil, Godfrey and Frank Brown, is his sister. Another sister, Mrs. von Phister, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Captain Chamber, at Davenport, England. Judge C. W. Hart of Waikiki and Ludovico Hart, a resident of Australia, are his half-brothers; Mrs. Dr. D. D. Campbell and Miss Pattie Rhodes, on Kauai, and Mrs. Richard Janion of Victoria are nieces. Mrs. Rhodes and Alexander St. Martin Mackintosh were at his bedside when Mr. Rhodes expired.

The funeral took place from the Catholic Cathedral at 2:30 p. m., the Bishop of Panapolis, officiating. As the body was brought into the church the organist played a dirge. In the church were some hundred people, friends of the deceased, who knew him to be a noble and upright man, ready at all times to perform the duty set before him to do. The services ended, the body was taken to the hearse and then to the Catholic Cemetery, King street, for interment. An escort of 16 police officers, under Captain Fernandes, marched at either side of the hearse. The pall-bearers were: President Dole, W. O. Smith, T. Rain Walker, J. I. Dowsett, Henry Waterhouse, W. F. Allen, J. A. Cummins, J. O. Carter and A. T. Atkinson. The floral tributes from friends were numerous and beautiful. The Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of Professor Berger, played appropriate music at the grave.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Gunn will soon start her dancing classes again.

Judge A. W. Carter returned from the Coast on the Coptic yesterday.

Prof. Koebele is not expected back from the States for two months yet.

Geo. W. Smith took his oath of office as Commissioner of Education yesterday.

Photo albums, paintings of Island scenery and art goods of all kinds at King Bros.

The Hawaiian Band will be present at the Pearl Harbor championship races Saturday.

Senator Morgan did not come on the Coptic. He is expected on the Australia, due here on the 14th.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) is prepared to purchase Island produce of all kinds, fruits, poultry, etc., in any quantity.

Any person having a copy, for sale, of Fernanders' work on the Polynesian races will please communicate with the business manager of the Advertiser.

The funeral of the late John T. Cunningham yesterday afternoon was largely attended. Many employees of the Honolulu Iron Works were present.

Choice building lots at Kapahulu, just above Kapiolani Park, are offered for sale at \$50 each, in weekly payments of \$1, by S. W. Phillips at W. C. Achi's office.

E. O. Hall & Son expect a big list of bicycles on the Australia next week. Place your order before the steamer arrives. Single wheels and tandems for rent for any length of time.

Mrs. J. L. Richardson, her daughter, Miss Ivy, and niece, Miss Mattie, came down on the Kinuau yesterday. The two young ladies will leave soon for the States to attend college.

The wedding of Dr. Geo. H. Reid and Miss Bernice Halstead, will take place on the evening of Tuesday, September 14th, in St. Andrew's Cathedral. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh will perform the ceremony.

The Naniwa took away with her yesterday Mr. Suzuki of the Yorozu Choho, Mr. Saki of the Moi Nichi Shinbun, Mr. Nishi of the Jiji Shimpo. These gentlemen came here on this vessel on May 5th last.

One of the attractions on a King street car coming in from Waikiki last evening at 7:30 was a Chinaman on the back platform flanked on either side with a kerosene tin filled with kitchen refuse.

Dr. Wood showed to the members of the Board of Health yesterday some pictures of bones of the arm and hand, taken by the X-ray at the Queen's Hospital by a Japanese. One showed a complete fracture of one of the bones of the arm and another a displacement of bones.

In the matter of right-of-way claimed by the O. R. & L. Co. through the property of the Holt estate at Makaha, the arbitrators will be: For the heirs, L. L. McCandless; for the railway company, A. J. Campbell; and these two have chosen J. A. Magoon to complete the board.

Allen Herbert, the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, has decided to show to the people contemplating living on the islands what beautiful homes they could find in the various valleys that form a belt around Honolulu. Articles regarding habitable sites, extent of territory and facilities will appear in this paper from time to time.

On Saturday night some of the members of the Board of Health went out to the Quarantine Station to inspect the electric light plant recently put in. They expressed themselves as being very highly pleased with the work of Superintendent Cassidy, who put in the plant and wired the place. Outside of the cost of the plant nothing has been spent.

AT NINE THIS MORNING.

Treaty of Annexation to be Signed in Senate Chamber.

One of the great events in the history of the Hawaiian Islands will occur in the Senate Chamber at 9 o'clock this morning, when the Executive will sign the Hawaiian treaty of annexation to the United States. What public recognition will be made of it depends upon the business men, whose interests, moral and material, will be benefited by it.

Seats will be provided for the large crowd expected, and Frank Davey of the Davey Photographic Company will make photographs of the officials of the Government who may take part

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24 pound book, 700 pages, 33,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co. 111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

and the Senators. This was decided upon late last night, in view of the importance of the event, and Mr. Davey's kind offer submitted to the Senate on Wednesday.

Church Organs.

The pipe organ in St. Andrew's Cathedral is undergoing a cleaning and repairing by J. W. Bergstrom. It will take about 10 days to complete the work. Mr. Bergstrom has just finished repairs on the Kawaiahao Church organ, and when he completes the work at St. Andrew's he will tackle the large instrument in Kaunakapili Church. The organ in St. Andrew's will not be used at next Sunday's services.

In Shallow Water.

When the Naniwa steamed out of the harbor yesterday she swung over to one side of the channel and scraped a number of barnacles off on the mud. Getting free from her dangerous position, she made a second start and bumped twice before she got out into deep water. A pilot was on the wharf and offered his services to Captain Kurouka before the vessel left her moorings, but they were declined.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu. Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face. Cures Scrofula Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1708

RESOLUTION IS IN BY AUTHORITY.

Committee of Natives Meet President Dole.

Presented by: Mr. J. K. Kaulla—Ro-
sume of Speeches on Be-
half of Government

At about 2 p. m. yesterday the Com-
mittee of Fifteen, appointed by the
anti-annexation natives to present a
certain resolution to President Dole
and the Ministers, walked into the
President's room. Shortly afterwards
the President and Minister Cooper ap-
peared, whereupon Mr. J. K. Kaulla
presented the members of the commit-
tee. Minister Cooper then left the
room and soon appeared with Min-
isters King and Damon. The following
resolution was then read in Hawaiian,
the President expressing his "mahalo"
at the close:

"To Sanford B. Dole, President; Hen-
ry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign
Affairs; James A. King, Minister
of the Interior; Samuel M. Damon,
Minister of Finance, and William O.
Smith, Attorney-General, of the
Republic of Hawaii. Greeting:

"Whereas, it has been submitted to
the Senate of the United States of
America by the President of the United
States of America and its Secretary
of State, a treaty for the annexation
of Hawaii to the United States of Amer-
ica, and which still lies with the said
Senate for action thereon to be had at
its regular session which shall be in
December next. And,

"Whereas, A proclamation was is-
sued by S. B. Dole, President of the
Republic of Hawaii, calling all the
members of the Senate of this Repub-
lic to assemble in a special session of
said Senate to be convened at the Ex-
ecutive Building, in Honolulu, Island
of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on the 8th
inst., for the consideration of the ques-
tion of the ratification of the said pro-
posed treaty of annexation of Hawaii
to the United States of America. And,

"Whereas, The native Hawaiians and
a large majority of the people of these
Islands have fully believed in the in-
dependence and free autonomy of these
Islands and to the continuation of the
Government of Hawaii as of a free
and independent country governed
by and under its own laws.
Therefore, be it

"Resolved, We, who in mass-meeting
assembled on the 6th day of Septem-
ber, A. D. 1897, at the City of Honolulu
aforesaid, for ourselves and for and on
behalf of the people of Hawaii, as well
as for the large majority of the peo-
ple of the Hawaiian Islands, earnestly
protest against the annexation of Ha-
waii to the United States of America
in any form or shape.

(Signed)
"JAMES KEAULUNA, Chairman;
"DAVID KALAUOKALANI,
"J. K. KAUNAMANO,
"EDWARD K. LILIKALANI,
"ABR. K. PALEKALUHI,
"ENOCH JOHNSON,
"T. C. POLIKAPA,
"J. KANUI,
"F. S. KEIKI,
"J. MAHAI KANEAKUA,
"DAVID LOKANA KEKU,
"J. P. KAHAWAI,
"JOHN P. KUOHA,
"J. W. HOLOUA,
"S. H. MEKAPU,

"Committee.
"Honolulu, September 6, 1897."

In answer, President Dole spoke, in
part, as follows:

"I am sorry that this resolution was
not presented several days ago, so that
I might have had more time to think
about it. The Senate is called together
for tomorrow and the time for consid-
eration is very short. The Government
is here to look after the rights of the
people. We think that annexation
would be better for the country, but it
is perfectly right for the people to ex-
press their views. I will send my an-
swer to you as soon as I have been
able to prepare it in writing."

Attorney-General Smith entered
about this time and spoke next, ex-
pressing himself, in part, as follows:
"We are all 'makainanas' here to-
gether. It would be best for us if we
were all to work along together. We
are on the side of annexation, and we
think that this would be the best thing
for the land and the nation, but we are
glad to have the people express their
opinions."

In his short speech, Minister Damon
spoke of the subject of annexation as
being an old one, and said that it was
right and proper that the Government
should be at the head of any move-
ment for the protection of the inter-
ests of the residents of the country.
There could be no annexation without
the direction of this country.

Ministers Cooper and King did not
speak. After Minister Damon's short
address, President Dole shook hands
with the committeemen and the work
was ended.

Later in the afternoon, Enoch John-
son, Secretary of the Hawaiian Patri-
otic League, took copies of the resolu-
tion to the representatives of America,
England, Japan, France and Portugal.

"My boy came from school one day
with his hand badly lacerated and
bleeding, and suffering great pain,"
says Mr. E. J. Schall, with "Meyer Bros"
Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the
wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain
Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a
remarkable short time it healed with-
out leaving a scar. For wounds,
sprains, swellings and rheumatism I
know of no medicine or prescription
equal to it. I consider it a household
necessity." For sale by all druggists
and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the
Constitution, notice is hereby given
that a general Election for Represen-
tatives will be held throughout the
Republic between the hours of 8
o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on
Wednesday, the 29th day of Septem-
ber, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Pre-
cincts, Polling Places and Inspectors
of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
All the districts of Puna, excepting
Keaau and Olaa. Voting place: Po-
holiki Court House.

Inspectors:
H. J. Lyman,
H. Rycroft,
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:
The lands of Keaau and Olaa, in
Puna, and that portion of Hilo ex-
tending from the boundary of Puna
to the bed of the Honoluli Gulch. Vot-
ing place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:
N. W. Wilfong,
G. W. A. Hapai,
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:
Extending from the bed of Honoluli
Gulch to the bed of the Kawalnui
Gulch. Voting place: Papakou
School House.

Inspectors:
G. E. Thrum,
R. T. Forrest,
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Ka-
wainui Gulch to the bed of the Wal-
kaumalo Gulch. Voting place: Ho-
nomu School House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Wal-
kaumalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula
Gulch. Voting place: Court House,
Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:
Wm. G. Walker,
E. W. Barnard,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kaula
Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch
(Kulu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohoe
School House.

Inspectors:
A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner,
J. W. Lenhart.

7th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Ka-
lepa Gulch to the bed of the Malana-
hae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa
Court House.

Inspectors:
F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Ma-
lanahae Gulch to the boundary of Ko-
hala. Voting place: School House,
Kukuihaele.

Inspectors:
Wm. Horner,
George Koch,
L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Ha-
waii.

1st Precinct:
Consisting of North Kohala. Poll-
ing place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:
W. P. McDougall,
G. P. Tulloch,
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:
Consisting of South Kohala. Poll-
ing place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:
W. S. Vredenberg,
J. Crowley,
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:
South Kohala to the north boundary
of Hualoa. Voting place: Court
House, Kailua.

Inspectors:
George Clark,
S. Haalo,
Thomas Ali.

4th Precinct:
North boundary of Hualoa to and
including Keel, South Kona. Voting
place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors:
Thos. H. Wright,
Wm. Wright, Jr.,
D. P. Namanu.

5th Precinct:
From south boundary of Keel to
north boundary of Kau. Voting place:
Court House, Hookena.

Inspectors:
T. K. R. Amalu,
D. Z. Naahelua,
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:
From the boundary between South
Kona and Kau to the westerly bound-
ary of Punaluu. Polling place: Wal-
ohinu Court House.

Inspectors:
J. H. Walpullani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:
The remainder of the District of
Kau. Polling place: Pahala School
House.

Inspectors:
W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:
That portion of Molokai consisting
of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling
place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:
.....
.....
.....

2d Precinct:
The remainder of the island of Mo-
lokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court
House.

Inspectors:
Geo. Trimble,
H. Manase,
A. Kamal.

3rd Precinct:
The district of Lahaina and the Is-
land of Lanai. Polling place: Laha-
ina Court House.

Inspectors:
Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayselden,
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:
District of Kaanapali. Polling place:
Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:
R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:
Consisting of that portion of Wai-
luku lying north of the sand hills, in-
cluding Waihee and the Island of Ka-
hoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku
Court House.

Inspectors:
Goodale Armstrong,
J. H. Thomas,
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:
The remaining portion of the dis-
trict of Wailuku, excepting the district
of Honuaula. Polling place: Custom
House, Kahului.

Inspectors:
L. W. Zumwalt,
D. Quill,
E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct:
The district of Honuaula. Polling
place: Honuaula Court House.

Inspectors:
J. M. Napulou,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of said district
known as Kala and that portion of the
land of Hamakua lying south and
west of the Maliko Valley and mauka
of a line drawn along the center of
the road running from Kalauni to
the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in
extension thereof. Polling place: Ma-
kawao Court House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Hardy,
Geo. Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:
The remainder of the district of Ma-
kawao to the Gulch of Oopulua. Poll-
ing place: Hamakua School
House.

Inspectors:
W. F. Mosman,
W. E. Shaw,
P. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct:
Kahikini, Kaupo and Kipahulu.
Polling place: School House, Kipa-
hulu.

Inspectors:
A. Gross,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Pihmanu.

11th Precinct:
From Kipahulu to and including Ma-
kapuu. Polling place: Hana Court
House.

Inspectors:
F. Wittrock,
J. Grunwald,
B. K. Kaiwalaen.

12th Precinct:
District of Koolau to the Gulch of
Oopulua. Polling place: School
House, Keanae.

Inspectors:
James P. Saunders,
D. W. Napthaa,
Hy Reuter.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu
lying East and South of Nuuanu
Street, and a line drawn in extension
thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mo-
kapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-
prised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying
east of Punahou street, and a line
drawn in extension thereof, mauka
and makai. Polling place: Govern-
ment Nursery, junction of King and
Waioliki streets.

Inspectors:
Geo. Manson,
C. S. Crane,
John Kea.

2d Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-
prised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying
between the westerly boundary of the
First Precinct and a line drawn as
follows: viz: From the foot of South
street along South, King and Alapai
streets, and from the head of Alapai
street to the flagpole on the old bat-
tery on Punchbowl; thence to and
along the ridge on the easterly side
of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the
mountain. Polling place: Beretania
Street School House.

Inspectors:
J. A. Magoon,
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,
M. I. Sylva.

3rd Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-
prised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying
between the westerly boundary of the
Second Precinct and Nuuanu street,
and mauka of School street and a line
drawn from the junction of School and
Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on
the old battery on Punchbowl. Poll-
ing place: Building at entrance to
lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu ave-
nue.

Inspectors:
W. H. Hoogs,
J. D. Holt,
F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-
prised in Honolulu or Kona, and
bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts,
Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Poll-
ing place: Royal School.

Inspectors:
James Nott, Jr.,
T. P. Cummins,
W. M. Pomroy.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-
prised in Honolulu or Kona, and
bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania
street, Richards street and the harbor.
Polling place: Kapualwa building.

Inspectors:
Alex. Lyle,
G. W. R. King,
D. Logan.

6th Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-
prised in Honolulu or Kona, and
bounded by Richards street, Beretania
street, Nuuanu street and the harbor.
Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors:
Henry Smith,
W. L. Eaton,
J. T. Stacker.

7th Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-
prised in the judicial and taxation dis-
trict of Koolau, and lying east and
south of a line drawn from the Nu-
uanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling
place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:
.....
.....
.....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu
lying West and North of Nuuanu
Street and a line drawn in extension
thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to
Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and
taxation district of Koolau lying
west and north of a line drawn from
the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.
Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Inspectors:
Wm. Henry,
E. P. Alkue,
Frank Pahia.

2d Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of
Koolauloa. Polling place: Koolauloa
Court House.

Inspectors:
C. H. Judd,
W. K. Rathburne,
J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of
Waialua. Polling place: Waialua
Court House.

Inspectors:
Edward Hore,
Frank Halstead,
Alfred Kalii.

4th Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of
Waianae. Polling place: Waianae
Court House.

Inspectors:
Sam'l Andrews,
G. W. Nawaakoa,
Isala Halualani.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and
taxation district of Ewa, comprised in
the lands of Hooeae and Honouliuli.
Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa
Plantation.

Inspectors:
H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:

All the remaining portion of the
judicial and taxation district of Ewa.
Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors:
Frank Archer,
J. M. Ezera,
S. Hookano.

7th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona
lying makai of the King street road
from the Ewa line to the King street
bridge, and all mauka of said road
from the Ewa line to the main
road up Kalihi Valley. Polling place:
Reform School premises.

Inspectors:
W. L. Wilcox,
W. R. Sims,
J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona
lying mauka of the King street road
from the main road up Kalihi Valley
to Liliha street, and a line drawn from
the head thereof, in extension of the
line of Judd street, to and along the
ridge forming the westerly border of
Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Ha-
waiian Tramways Company's Building,
corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors:
Ed Towse,
R. W. Cathcart,
R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona
lying between the eighth precinct and
Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line
drawn along School street, the Nuuanu
stream and Beretania street. Polling
place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors:
A. V. Gear,
C. A. Peterson,
Peter Souza.

10th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona
bounded by King, Liliha and School
streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania
and Nuuanu streets and the harbor.
Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:
J. Effinger,
Aki K. Akau,
Henry Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

1st Precinct:
The Island of Niihau. Polling place:
School House.

Inspectors:
.....
.....
.....

2nd Precinct:

That portion of the district of Wa-
imea extending from the second pre-
cinct to the Punaauia Point. Polling
place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Blindt,
J. L. Hafarth,
S. R. E. Raula.

3rd Precinct:

That portion of the district of Wa-
imea extending from Hanapepe to the
boundary line between Waimea and Ke-
kaha Plantations and extending along
a line in continuation of said bound-
ary to the sea. Polling place: Wa-
imea Court House.

Inspectors:
J. F. Scott,
C. B. Hofgaard,
J. H. Kapuniai.

4th Precinct:

From and including Kalaheo, to and
including Hanapepe. Polling place:
Hanapepe School House.

Inspectors:
H. C. Perry,
H. H. Brodie,
M. K. Kaluna.

5th Precinct:

The district of Koloa from its junc-
tion with Lihue, to and including the
land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa
Court House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Burkett,
W. H. Neal,
J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct:

The district of Lihue. Polling place:
Lihue Court House.

Inspectors:
W. D. Wishard,
W. T. Lucas,
W. I. Wells.

7th Precinct:

Extending from the land of Papaa
to and including the land of Waialua.
Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors:
S. N. Hundley,
F. B. Smith,
J. Kawelo.

8th Precinct:

Extending from Kalihiwal River to
and including the land of Papaa. Poll-
ing place: Government School House,
Kilauea.

Inspectors:
John Bush,
W. P. Huddy,
E. J. G. Bryant.

9th Precinct:

Extending from Kalihiwal River to
the north boundary of the district of
Waimea. Polling place: Waloli Court
House.

Inspectors:
J. Kakina,
C. H. Willis,
J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Preserve Your Health

EVERYONE ADMITS THAT A
tonic taken now and again will prove
decidedly beneficial in preserving one's
health in this climate. Naturally there
arises a question as to what will best
suit your constitution.

Malt

Of the many reputable preparations
offered to build you up and restore lost
vigor, most all of them are repulsive to
some people, and, therefore, ought not
to be used. MALT NUTRINE acts
with all alike; the effect is generally
very marked, and at all times bene-
ficial.

Nutrine

For the teachers and clerks who have
doubtless profited by their summer va-
cation, ought not to drift back to the
tired and wornout condition they
were in previous to taking their vaca-
tion. Take MALT NUTRINE and con-
tinue to improve.

Satisfies

You need not feel that you are ex-
perimenting when you begin taking
MALT NUTRINE. The many hun-
dreds who have profited by taking it
have placed the preparation beyond
all fear and doubt as to its virtues.
Our orders placed with the manufac-
turers show a steady increase, which
signifies popularity and merit.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

SEPT. 6, 18

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

From 1837 to 1897 the population of London has increased from 1,700,000 to 5,000,000.

It is estimated that the death-rate of the world is 67 a minute, and the birth-rate 70 a minute.

Booksellers of British Columbia are passing resolutions in opposition to the new Canadian tariff.

No fewer than 7,000 people in Paris are employed in the preparation of human hair for the market.

A man's heart beats 81 times a minute when he is standing, 71 times when sitting and 66 when lying.

The San Francisco Board of Health has ordered the carpet-beating establishments out of the city.

The great diamond mines of South Africa have yielded in the last 20 years \$75,000,000 worth of diamonds.

It is estimated by competent authorities that 620,000 tons of water tumble over Niagara every minute, day and night.

A new section is to be opened in the Imperial Tokyo University, for the training of diplomatic and consular officers.

The value of the cattle in Western America is estimated at \$2,000,000,000, or five times that of all the cattle in Australia.

The brewers of Great Britain consume annually about 70,000 tons of sugar in the manufacture of beer and malt liquors.

Of the 38 Sultans who have ruled the Ottoman Empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, 34 have died violent deaths.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill fining persons who attend fake charity shows or alleged sacred concerts on Sunday.

Prince Bismarck is planning his own tomb. He proposes to build a family mausoleum and chapel in the grounds of his favorite home, Friedrichsruhe.

Sir John Lubbock, who has been considering the ant and its ways for many years, has ascertained that these active insects may live to the age of 15 years.

The International Cotton Manufacturing Company has built a 40,000-spindle cotton mill in Pootung, China. Mr. E. A. Probst is chairman of the concern.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 broad and 250 feet in thickness.

Since the beginning of this century no less than 52 volcanic islands have risen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and 10 are now inhabited.

A man will die for want of air in five minutes, for want of sleep in 10 days, for want of water in a week, and for want of food at varying periods, dependent on circumstances.

A civil engineer, mechanical engineer or architect in the employ of the German railways must, on an average, wait until he is 38 or 40 years old before his position is permanent.

During one week recently, 14 steamers landed cattle, sheep and fresh beef at Liverpool from American and Canadian ports, bringing a total supply of 5,713 cattle, 3,691 sheep and 19,490 quarters of beef.

The largest creamery in the world is said to be near St. Albans, Vt. Twelve thousand cows, owned by 700 farmers, supply it with cream, and the average daily product is 10,000 pounds, or five tons of butter.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPANSION.

The New Zealand Herald publishes the following statistics illustrating the expansion of the British Empire: In 1840 the tonnage entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom was 9,439,667 tons; in 1890 it was 74,283,869. The exports amounted to \$51,000,000 in 1840; in 1890 to \$263,000,000. So far as shipping is concerned, the growth in registered tonnage comes almost entirely from the increased use of steam; the sailing vessels in 1840 and 1890 totaling between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons, while steam has gone up from 87,000 tons to 5,042,517.

The Budget of Victoria, among the Australian Colonies, now balances a revenue and expenditure rising above \$9,000,000; in 1851 the corresponding figure was only \$400,000. New South Wales shows a similar contrast; but Queensland, which budgets for between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 now, only started in 1860 with \$178,000. The West Indies, which in 1851 had a revenue of \$510,384, now shows \$1,762,861; Canada, from \$2,000,000 in 1860, reached \$8,000,000 in 1890; and Cape Colony, which now shows its \$4,000,000 of revenue, stood in 1851 at \$234,000. Meanwhile the colonial public debt has been increasing, though the national debt at home has been so largely reduced. In 1851 Great Britain's colonial debt was only some \$5,000,000. In 1890 it had reached the enormous sum of \$280,000,000.

NOT A LEAP YEAR.

The year 1900 is not a leap year, because, although divisible by four, it is not divisible by 400. The year 2000 will be leap year, although, it is a century year, because it is divisible by 400. The arbitrary exception thus made in the case of century years makes the Gregorian calendar year correspond with the solar year.—Exchange.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour, post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

ROBERT CATTON.

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Sugar Machinery.

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Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

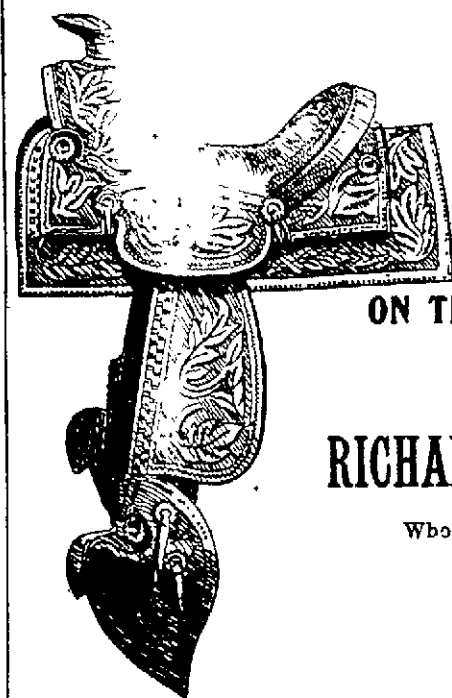
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Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS, General Engineering.

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RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Cresolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.



WE KEEP DIFFERENT STYLES AND SIZES OF

WATER FILTERS

But if you want your family to drink water that is

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Please notice that

Raw Water

Is an Aquarium:

Boiled Water

Is a Graveyard:

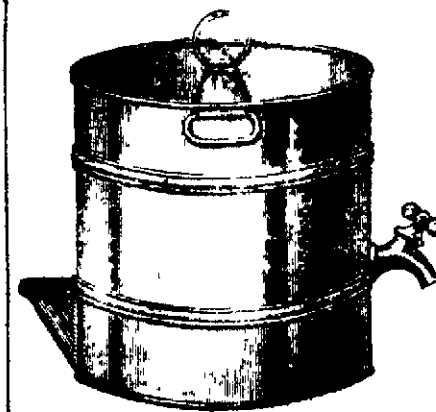
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Is PURITY ONLY.

This you can have by using our

Family Water Condenser.

For use also in PLANTATION LABORATORIES: All you have to do is to put the apparatus over a kerosene or kitchen stove and catch the drippings.



We can also furnish you with best quality of

Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers

Call at the

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

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Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000

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MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

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Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

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1- Authorized Capital... £5,000,000

Subscribed... £2,750,000

Paid up Capital... £37,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds... £2,600,520 12 0

3- Life and Annuity Funds... £9,600,182 2 8

£12,951,533 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch... £1,577,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches... £1,404,507 9 11

£2,981,536 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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CASTLE & COOKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

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Royal Insurance Company.

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Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hotels; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

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